

THE Caledonian



Mercury

No. 9417. EDINBURGH,

THEATRE-ROYAL, SUSPICIOUS HUSBAND.

Ranger, Mr WARD.
Frankly, Mr WILLIAMSON.
And Strickland, Mr BANKS.
Jacinta, Mrs STRICKLAND.
Mrs Woods, Mrs BULKLEY.
And Clarinda, Mrs BULKLEY.

After the Play will be performed, a New Pantomime Entertainment, called,

ROBINSON CRUSOE;

OR,

HARLEQUIN FRIDAY.

With entire new Music, Machinery, Dresses, Decorations, and Scenery, in which are represented, a View of the Port of LEITH, the REGIMENT-STER-OFFICE, the COWGATE PORT, &c. &c.

The Scenery painted by Mr T. BANKS.

The Characters as expressed in the Bills.

In the course of the performance will be exhibited,

THE ORIGINAL SAVAGE DANCE.

The whole to conclude with a Dance by the Characters. Tickets to be had and places for the boxes taken of Mr GIBSON, at the office of the Theatre, every day, from ten to three o'clock.

B. The New Theatre in GLASGOW will be opened on Wednesday the 9th of January, with the Tragedy of DOUGLAS, and the VIRGIN UNMASK'd.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Glasgow. IT is with heart-felt satisfaction I at length do myself the honour of acquainting you, that the New THEATRE in Dunlop Street, which has been for some time erected in an expensive and elegant style, is in such forwardness as to warrant my announcing its being ready to open at the time above-mentioned. It is with additional pleasure I likewise inform you, that the acquisition of the THEATRE ROYAL of EDINBURGH is a completion of that extensive plan I have for some time meditated, of establishing the Theatrical Amusements of this kingdom upon a regular and permanent footing. I shall not, on this occasion, make use of a redundancy of expressions. Let my conduct, in that arduous task in which I am engaged, declare how earnestly I wish to adapt my measures to the public taste. In the concluding words of my Address to the City Edinburgh, let me repeat to the Inhabitants of Glasgow, "That, naturalized as it were, by inclination, and a long residence in Scotland, I cannot help looking forward with a glow of satisfaction on an arrangement which flatters me with a pleasing expectation of passing the latter part of my life in a country, to which, from my earliest years, I have ever-entertained the strongest attachment."

"The difficulties I must necessarily at present encounter shall be combated by an unremitting perseverance. As a servant to the Public, I shall think myself bound, on all occasions, to make my opinion subservient to their wishes. A predilection to representations that exhibit those moral principles that the Stage was intended to promote, and a constant endeavour to procure the most capital Performers that can be had, to fill the various characters, shall claim my first attention in the appointment of every Theatrical Exhibition.

"By this line of conduct, I flatter myself with the hopes of sharing some part of the public favour. To maintain and to promote that portion of their esteem, shall be the constant and most ardent wish of Their most humble and devoted servant,

JOHN JACKSON."

St Mary's Chapel, Jan. 3. 1782.

PANTHEON.

THIS evening the Society debated the Question,—"Would it be sound policy in the State, to impose a tax upon Batchelors, for the support of Orphans and Foundlings?" After a variety of speakers appeared on both sides, it carried in the negative, by a majority of

At the particular request of several gentlemen unconnected with the society, the following political question will be the subject of debate at Thursday:—"Ought the present Ministry to be dismissed his Majesty's service?"

Tickets to be had of the members, and at Mr Rhind's, jeweller, Parliament Square.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.

THE Prefes, Treasurer, and Council, request the favour of such members as are in arrear for their subscriptions, that they would so good as order the same to be paid.—The Hunt to meet at Forrester's, upon Tuesday the 15th current, at four o'clock.

SIR WILLIAM ERSKINE in the Chair.

WILLIAM HAGART, Sec.

UN OFF from Paisley, at Cockpen, in the shire of Edinburgh, on Saturday the 22d December last,

LIGHT BAY GALLOWAY, strong made, white slip down the face, a fat tail, and five years old fat grafts. Also, a small blind SHELTIE, all black, and long tail.—They were seen at Howgate, on the road to Peebles, the Monday after they went away.—It is entreated, that whoever can give any information concerning them, will communicate the same to Mr Cockburn, at the Sheriff's office, Edinburgh, or to Roderick Steven at Cockpen. They are sent for where-ever they are, and all expences paid.

RESIDENT'S STAIRS, PARLIAMENT-SQUARE.

Dec. 15. 1781.

MILNE respectfully informs the Ladies, that the NEW SILKS

are arrived in all the variety of fashion and colours. To accommodate the Ladies in Drudge Gowns, and Carriage Dresses, also arrived about thirty lengths of rich small figured Taffies of last former years patterns, which will be sold considerably below the owners prime cost, for ready money, being part of the stock of an eminent manufacturer.

Black Silks of all the different fabrics, with Tabazens, Norwich Crap, &c, and also the New Flannel for Shawls.

Ladies Habit Clothes, Riding Beavers; and Silk Stockings, so low priced as 6s. 6d. per pair.

Gentlemen's Livery Cloths, all the fashionable colours. Also, great Vests, and Breeches.

Great Coats, Hats, Stockings, and Fancy Vests. Also, New Tweed Black Stuff, presently to much esteemed in London Vests and Breeches.

Proper attention will be paid to orders from the country.

N. B. As there is still debts to a considerable amount, owing to the attorney of Hops and Milne, it is intreated they may be now paid, settled by bill, making the time of payment agreeable to themselves,

and will soon be out of Mr Milne's power to delay longer the necessary being taken to recover.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of DAVID MELVILLE, Ceres.

ANY of the Creditors of David Melville in Ceres, Fife-shire, having neglected to lodge their grounds of debt with Mr Arnot, notwithstanding former advertisements: They are again desired to lodge their grounds of debt, with oaths of verity, with Mr Arnot, minister of Ceres, on or before the 21st day of January inst. and the trustees expect that the Creditors, along with all decrets, will lodge the grounds in which the decrets proceeded; as, without this, it cannot be known what objections there may be to any of the claims.

The whole Creditors are desired to meet, at the House of David Melville in Ceres, on Wednesday the 6th day of February next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, when a slate of affairs will be laid before them: And it is intended, that a dividend should be made immediately after the meeting.

Subscriptions, price 3s. the dozen bottles.

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From the LONDON GAZETTE Jan. 1.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 1. 1782.

Extract of a letter from Captain Caldwell, Commander of his Majesty's ship Agamemnon, to Mr Sephens, dated Spithead, the 30th of December 1781.

PLEASE to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty with the arrival here of his Majesty's ship under my command, with five prizes. We were detached with the Prudent, by Rear-Admiral Kempenfelt, to proceed after the French convoy, (with a view of falling in with some of their transports or trading vessels that may have separated from them) which the fleet under his command fell in with the 12th instant.

On the 25th, at noon, in latitude of 46° 30' N. Scilly, N. 46° E. distance 200 leagues, we took five sail from Bourdeaux, bound to Martinico, chiefly laden on the French King's account, (list of which accompanies this) and were intended to have joined Mons. de Guichen.

The weather has been one constant gale of wind from S. S. W. to W. S. W. with hard squalls, and five hours storm, so that I should hope the French convoy will be scattered, if they have not in prudence returned.

There are three King's officers among the prisoners, one Captain of Foot, and two of Artillery.

A List of Prizes taken by his Majesty's ship Agamemnon, Benjamin Caldwell, Esq; Commander, at Sea, the 25th day of December 1781.

Ship Marchais, M. Dugay master, 350 tons, bound from Bourdeaux to Martinico, laden with 15 large cables from 16 to 24 inches, cordage, wine, 300 barrels of gunpowder, flour, provisions, sundry kinds of linen, and India goods.

Ship La Elizabeth, M. Gardiere master, 380 tons, from Bourdeaux to Martinico, with wine, flour, cordage, clothing for soldiers, sundry merchandise, and some India goods.

Ship Le Compte Denote, M. Tenuet master, 350 tons, from Bourdeaux to Martinico, with wine, flour, beef, pork, silks, and sundry merchandise.

Ship La Catherine, M. Habzonet master, 280 tons, from Bourdeaux to Martinico, with wine, flour, beef, pork, and all sorts of merchandise.

Ship La Navigation, M. Carpeutie master, 220 tons, from Bourdeaux to Martinico, with flour, provisions, and a little merchandise.

BENJ. CALDWELL.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Jan. 1.

The Princess Frederica, from India to Copenhagen, arrived at the Cape in May last, and was there detained by the Governor; as was the Copenhagen, Capt. Kröger, who arrived there in July; it was uncertain by letters from thence, dated the 1st of Sept. whether they would proceed immediately on their voyage, or wait for convoy till February 1782.

The Princess Frederica, Capt. Jens Clements, a Danish Earl Indiaman, bound for Copenhagen, is arrived in Kingroad; she left the Cape of Good Hope the 26th September last, where she had been detained first by a French privateer called the Ceraphis, who threatened to take her under pretence of being an English ship, and after released by her, was detained by the Dutch Government, probably for fear that she might meet with Commodore Johnston, who was daily expected, and afterwards arrived there. The above ship left at the Cape the Copenhagen, Capt. Jorgen Kiouger, who intended to sail for Copenhagen the next day.

The Endeavour, Robertson, from Clyde to Halifax, was taken by an American privateer of 13 guns, and carried into Beverley.

The Monkey cutter was drove on shore near Dunkirk the 22d ult. and was taken possession of by the French troops.

The Venus, Millet, from Jamaica to Quebec, is totally lost off Cape Ray, Newfoundland.

The John, M' Michan, from Newry to Cork and Charlestown, was taken by two French frigates in the latitude of Bermudas, and sent for the West Indies.

The Providence, Bowden, from Plymouth to Liverpool, was taken and retaken, and carried into Ilfracombe.

The Kidnapper privateer, of Lancaster, is taken by two French cutters, and carried into Brest.

The Mary, Coton, from Dublin to New York, is taken by an American privateer, and carried into Cape Ann.

The Fly, Lloyd, from Liverpool to St Lucia, was taken the 21st October by two Spanish frigates, and another ship of 20 guns, and carried into Cadiz.

The Ellen, Borowdale, from Jamaica, arrived at Liverpool, was drove on shore in a gale of wind in Bootle Bay, in that river, on the 28th ult. in the morning; as she lay very upright, it was hoped she received but little damage, and it was expected she would get off these spring tides, if the weather proves moderate.

Limerick 22. This day put in here in great distress the Sra. Sola Dea Mathias Jozé, Dos Santos, from Lisbon for Waterford, with the loss of her main and foretopmasts.

The Elizabeth, Manley, from Tortola to London, was taken by a French privateer, and since drove on shore at Padstow.

The Industry, Boden, from Swansea to Cork, was taken by a Dutch privateer of 16 guns, bound to Flushing, on the 16th ult. 3 leagues W. S. W. from the Smalls, and ran down, and since arrived at Cork. The privateer had taken ten sail of vessels, 8 of which were sent for France.

From the London Papers, Jan. 1.
L O N D O N .

ODE for the NEW YEAR,
As performed before their Majesties and the Royal Family.
Written by William Whitelock, Esq; Poet-Laureat, and set
to music by Mr Stanley.

O wondrous power of inborn worth,
When danger calls its spirit forth,
And strong necessity compels
The secret springs to burst their narrow cells!
Tho' foes unnumber'd gird her round,
Tho' not one friend is faithful found,
Tho' impious fears derides,
Yet still unmov'd amidst the Band,
Like her 'm rocks, does Britain stand,
And braves th' insulting tides.
A world in arms assaults her reign,
A world in arms assaults in vain.
Tis Britain calls: Ye nations hear!
Unbrace the corslet, drop the spear;
No more th' infidels toll pursue,
Nor strive to weaken what you can't subdue.
Tis Britain calls: With fatal speed,
You urge, by headlong fury led,
Your own impending fate.
Too late you'll weep, too late will find,
Twas for the glory of mankind
That Britain should be great.
In Britain's voice 'tis Freedom calls,
For Freedom dies if Britains falls.
She cannot fall; the same Almighty hand,
That rais'd her white rocks from the main,
Does still her arduous cause maintain,
Still grasps the shield that guards his favour'd land.
Obedient to his word,
Not to destroy, but to reclaim,
Th' avenging angel waves the flaming sword.
Revere his awful name!
Repentant in the dust,
Confess his judgments just,
Th' avenging sword shall cease to wave,
And whom his mercy spares, his power shall save.

This morning some dispatches were received from Newfoundland, by which we learn, that 26 sail of American and French privateers had been taken by his Majesty's cruisers, and sent into St John's.

This day it was reported in the city, that six of the French men of war, part of the fleet which sailed from Brest, were put into Cadiz in great distress.

Dispatches have been received over land at the India-House, from Gouvernor Halting at Bengal, containing a minute and explicit account of his proceedings during his Governorship, and particularly giving the Company a full relation of all the circumstances which gave rise to the late war in the Carnatic, and how far it was unavoidable in him to pursue the measures which he did on that occasion. — This justification from Gouvernor Halting is sent by him in consequence of an intimation transmitted to him by the Company, that they expected him to give a particular account of his conduct on this occasion, it having been very unfavourably considered by a great number of the members. These dispatches were brought by Major Scott.

No news pretended to be received from South Carolina is at all to be relied upon, as we can assure our readers, that Sir Henry Clinton, in his last dispatches to Government, informed them, that he had not received any intelligence from that province, for six months preceding the date of his dispatch. Every packet, and every vessel, he said, from that quarter to New-York, had been captured. Lord Rawdon left Charlestown in August, and was taken; and, since that period, not one single packet has escaped, so that so far from having been acquainted with the exact situation of that important garrison, Government themselves, are in total ignorance, in whole possession it is, and have no authority whatever, for contradicting an idea, which has been recently diffused, of its being actually in the hands of the French. It is but justice to add, however, that the accounts which state that event to have taken place, are but poorly authenticated, and seem rather to have originated in speculative fume, than actual information.

We have it from incontestable authority, that the weather off Ushant, and in the Bay, has been for some time past so stormy and tempestuous, that it has been utterly impossible for any large fleet to proceed either to the southward or westward. These are the greatest reason, therefore, to imagine, that the fleet and convoy which Admiral Kempenfelt fell in with, have (from motives of prudence returned to Brest, or that they have been dispersed and greatly damaged.

The Prudent, we understand, is come home, as well as the Agamemnon, though they came not together.

The Captain of one of the French transports, taken by the Agamemnon man of war, and brought into Portsmouth, says, that the day before they were captured the whole of the French fleet were dispersed.

From the state in which the Prudent left the French fleet, we have good reason to believe that Mons. de Guichen and his ships have suffered much by the storm, in which the Prudent was dismasted, and, of course, that our West-India islands have got a respite.

We are authorized by persons well acquainted with the facts to assure the public, that the complaints which have been urged against the Captain of the Bonetta, either by letters from America or otherwise, will turn out to be premature, inapplicable, and unjust. Various reasons might be adduced to prove the utter impossibility of the Captain's having acted, as has been rashly asserted upon the *prima facie* suggestions of uninformed murmurers, exclusive of the strong improbability of a man of Captain Dundas's high character in his profession, (the excellence of which depends scarcely more on his bravery and good conduct, than on his active humanity and benevolence) swerving from the dictates of propriety, in so violent a manner, and on an occasion where there was the obvious call upon the Captain's humane feelings. In proof of this, it is sufficient to inform our readers, that the whole number of civil loyalists with Lord Cornwallis, at the time of his surrender on capitulation, were sixteen; that fourteen were received on board the Bonetta, and the other two (both clergymen), being most obnoxious, were particularly refused that indulgence by the express interposition of the American General. When the Bonetta therefore left the Chesapeake, it was imagined that the two unfortunate loyalists would be sacrificed to American vengeance; but happily a different passion prevailed, and both the clergymen have since arrived at New York. What, perhaps, gave rise to the clamour that has been artfully raised against the Captain, was his not consenting to take any of the Provincial corps on board his sloop, which he could not have done without a violation of his orders, and an infringement of the article of capitulation. *Morn. Cbron.*

It has been already said, that Lord Cornwallis wished to deliver up his sword to the French General Compte de Rochambeau; who, through modesty, would not receive it; but told his Lordship, that the compliment was due to General Washington, and not to him. We can add, from good authority, the following facts, in praise of General Washington: When he saw Lord Cornwallis going towards him, for the purpose of giving up his sword, he set out to meet him, and saved his Lordship the mortification of offering his sword, by requesting, "That he would be pleased still to wear that sword, with which he had on so many occasions done him much honour."

Yesterday forenoon, Mr Laurens, attended by the Deputy Governor of the Tower, waited upon the Privy Council; and, after upwards of an hour's examination, during which he acquitted himself with great ease and perspicuity, in answering every question that was put to him, was referred to Lord Mansfield, at his chambers in Serjeant's Inn, where his Lordship attended in person, and admitted Mr Laurens to bail. It was expected this gentleman would set out either last night or this morning for Bath, being recommended to the waters of that place by his physicians, for the recovery of his health.

It is generally believed, that upon Mr Laurens's return from Bath, he will be appointed a mediator between Great Britain and Congress; and it is said, the most flattering expectations of a reconciliation between the mother country and her colonies are founded upon this gentleman's negotiation.

The enterprise undertaken and executed by General Elliot on the Spanish works before Gibraltar, will ever remain a proof of his superior knowledge in maintaining a post against such a powerful enemy. Should the Spaniards persist in wasting their troops and ammunition before Gibraltar, their recent loss cannot be made up in much less than a whole year; and it may be added, that should they attempt to renew their works, it will at all times be in the power of the garrison to destroy in the evening what has been constructed in the day. We cannot form a better notion of the wisdom of different states, than

by comparison. Unbounded avarice led the Dutch into this war; and the Spaniards became the dupes of France, from motives of low, vain pride, to establish the importance of the Ministry and the Sovereign, at the expence of their honour, and greatly to the prejudice of their subjects.

There has not been so unfortunate an owner or master out of privateers, since the beginning of the war, as the Comte de Clonard: That gentleman first fitted out, at a very great expence indeed, the Comte d'Artois, of 64 guns, which, before she had made any prizes, was taken by Captain M'Brade in the Bicéfaisant, after a smart engagement of near two glasses: Comte de Clonard next fitted out, at a very heavy expence, a fine frigate called the Aigle; but she, not much less unfortunate than the Comte d'Artois, has been blown far up the North Seas, on the coast of Norway; and it is now a problem whether she will be ever able to reach Stockholm, which port she was endeavouring to make when the owner last heard from her.

Whatever success may attend our arms in the West Indies, (says a correspondent) certain it is that Admiral Kempenfelt has struck a severe blow at the naval power of France, and such, perhaps, as may disconcert their plans for the ensuing year. In such cases, and under similar circumstances, a greater service cannot be performed to the country than the destruction or capture of a convoy. It is to strike at the root of the enemies machinations, to disconcert their projects, to weaken their power, and cover with disgrace their vain ostentatious boasting. And the commanding officer, who thus exerts himself for the honour and interest of his country, deserves to be distinguished by some public marks of applause, that those who are rising to high commands may be stimulated on to the performance of the most illustrious actions.

A report is current in Paris, that though the Duke de Nivernois has been admitted into the Cabinet Council, still he is not likely to be the successor of the late Comte de Maurepas; for some people go so far as to assert, that a messenger has been dispatched to Cardinal de Bernis, actual Ambassador from France to the Court of Rome, to recall him from his embassy, in order that at his return he may take upon himself the administration of public affairs. His Envoe has been already in office; is well acquainted with all the routine of business; and he actually stands so well with the public, that many men of sense say he is at this moment the best man in the kingdom to fill the office of Prime Minister. The Cardinal owes his high rank in the church, and his consequence as a statesman, principally to the late famous Marchioness de Pompadour, who brought him forward in life, and got him into office in the late reign. At present he is the delight of the Romans, among whom he resides, on account of the grand entertainments he gives them very frequently, and at an immense expence. The following is a Copy of the *Avis* given by Lord Stormont, on the 18th of September, to the Baron de Nolken, the Swedish Envoy, to notify the King's acceptance of the Empress of Russia's mediation, and to refuse that of the Court of Sweden.

THE preservation of public tranquillity has been the first object of his Majesty's care, during the whole course of his reign; the commencement of that reign was signalized by the restoration of peace.

The King made very great sacrifices to humanity, to procure that blessing, and he had reason to flatter himself, that by such moderation, in the midst of victory, he should secure the public quiet, upon the most solid and durable foundations; but these hopes have all proved fallacious, and those foundations have been shaken by the ambitious politics of the Court of Versailles. This Court, after having secretly supported the rebellion kindled in America, openly joined his Majesty's rebellious subjects; and, on account of this violation of public faith, and this direct act of hostility, he commenced the present war.

The conduct of the Republic of Holland, through the whole course of the present war, has excited a general indignation. This nation presents itself under a very different aspect from that of a nation merely commercial; it is a respectable power, for a long time bound to Great Britain by closest alliance. The principal object of that alliance was, their common safety, and expressly the mutual protection of each other against the ambitious designs of a dangerous neighbour, which their united efforts have so often defeated, to their reciprocal advantage, and to that of all Europe.

The desertion of all these principles of alliance, which the King, on his part, constantly adhered to; an obstinate refusal to fulfil the most sacred engagements; a daily infraction of the most solemn treaties; assistance given to their very enemies, against whom he had a right to demand succour; an asylum and protection granted in the Dutch ports to the American pirates, in direct violation of the most clear and precise stipulations; and, to complete the whole, a denial of justice and satisfaction for the affront offered to his Majesty's Crown, by a clandestine league entered into with his rebellious subjects; these accumulated causes of complaint made it impossible for the King to take any other measures than those which he has done, though with the most sincere regret. In explaining to the public the reasons which rendered this rupture inevitable, he ascribed the conduct of the Republic to the true cause, namely, to the fatal influence of faction, who sacrificed the national interest to their own private views; but the King expressed, at the same time, the most earnest desire to bring back the Republic to that system of close union, efficacious alliance, and mutual protection, which has so much contributed to the prosperity and glory of the two States.

When the Empress of Russia tendered her good offices, to effect a reconciliation, by a separate peace, the King, in expressing the gratitude which that fresh proof of a friendship which ever appeared to him so valuable, justly merited, declined exposing her Imperial Majesty to a fruitless negotiation. But now that there are some marks of a change in the disposition of the Republic, some indications of a design to return to those principles, which the wiser part of the Batavian nation have never deserted, a negotiation for a separate peace between the King and their High Mightinesses may be opened with some hopes of success, under the mediation of the Empress of All the Russias, who has been the first to propose her good offices in this salutary work. — If his Majesty did not immediately avail himself of that offer, it was because he had every reason to believe that the Republic only sought at that time to amuse him by an insidious negotiation; but the King would think that he made an ill return to the sentiments which prompted those first offers, and would be wanting of the regard so justly due to her Imperial Majesty, and to the confidence which she inspires, if he associated to her mediation any other, even that of an ally the most respectable, and for whom the King entertains the most sincere friendship.

(Signed) STORMONT.

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The fatal delays which so frequently prevent our fleets from sailing in due time, and thereby defeat our best concerted naval expeditions, have at length called up the resentment of a great and illustrious personage. His —, at the levee, on Friday last, emphatically expressed his surprize and chagrin at Sir George Rodney's present situation. "When Sir George arrives in the West-Indies (said his —) he will know how little to do, but admire the superior skill and adroitness of my enemies." — The son of the baronet was present, and appeared extremely affected. — It is not till the wind becomes fair, and the weather favourable, that that our fleets begin to prepare for sea. — By that time they are ready the wind changes, storms arise, and they are fast locked up in harbour.

A fleet of observation for channel service, to consist of twenty-four sail of the line, is ordered to be got ready by the latter end of February. This squadron will consist of all the capital ships that can be procured.

Admiral Rodney's squadron is to be augmented to twelve sail of the line, with which he is immediately to make the best of his way to the West-Indies, to join Admiral Hood, from whom he will take the chief command.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of letter from London, Jan. 1.

"By advices which Government have received within these few days, we learn, that the Count de Graffe, with 34 sail of the line, had arrived from the Chesapeake at Domingo, from which place he was preparing to set sail on the 15th November with a reinforcement from Martinico, on an expedition against Demerary and Essequibo, neither of which, it was thought, could possibly hold out against the force sent to attack them.

"The report of the capture of Barbadoes, so current here for some days past, and so positively announced in some of our public prints, is supposed to have taken its rise from the arrival of Count de Graffe at Dominique, from whence it was at first thought he was going against that island.

"Colonel Butler, and the forces under his command, have certainly been either killed or taken prisoners, on their way to the assistance of Lord Cornwallis, by the same route that was taken by General Burgoyne. The Ministry have had advice of this fact for some days past. When the dispatches containing it came away, the troops he commanded were with Lord Sterling, as prisoners of war. We do not hear what were the number of them; but Colonel Butler was certainly amongst the killed.

"I this morning had a short interview with Mr Laurens, at his apartments in Norfolk Street, in the Strand. I understand, he means to set off for America in the course of a few days, after his return from Bath, where he proposes spending a little time, for the recovery of his health. He is a good-looking old man, though at present so weak and infirm that he is obliged to support himself by crutches. You may depend upon it, that there is something more than mere speculation in the conjecture, that he is going out as the happy means of working a reconciliation between Great Britain and America. That it is the case, you may depend upon my word for it, and I communicate it with the greater degree of satisfaction, because I believe there is hardly a person living, of whatever party, but wishes to see an end of the war with America, on terms equally honourable and advantageous to both countries.

"The form of taking bail for the appearance of Mr Laurens, six months after his being summoned for that purpose, was done merely for a shew. The fact is, that Congress came to a resolution not to determine upon any thing respecting Lord Cornwallis, till the resolution of Ministry, as to Mr Laurens, should be known. Mr Laurens has, in consequence, been released, and the fate of Lord Cornwallis may be easily guessed at.

"The bill to be brought into Parliament, for allowing the exportation of raw wool, it is thought will occasion one of the warmest and most violent debates we have had for many years past. In favour of the bill it is argued, that it is a great hardship that the land-holders may not be allowed to export their wool unmanufactured, now that the war in America has left them no longer any trade for manufactured woollens to that country. On the other hand, it is argued as wrong and dangerous to send a staple commodity out of the country, on account of a temporary grievance. Notwithstanding the great interest making in favour of the bill, the more general opinion is, that it will not pass into a law.

"The success of the meetings held for London and Westminster, and the counties of Surry and Middlesex, on the present alarming crisis of public affairs, has been so unequal to the expectation of the patriots, that it is very doubtful whether they will be pursued or not. At present, none of the petitions agreed on, have been presented to the throne, and it is more than an even chance, that they never will. The patriots themselves are a little sick of the business."

On Friday the 4th current, died here, William Earl Panmure.

On Wednesday the 2d instant, died at Castlesemple, Mrs Houston, wife of George Houston, Esq; of Johnstone, and eldest daughter of William McDowell, Esq; of Castlesemple.

On Wednesday, died at Paisley, Mr John Wommerly, one of the principal silk manufacturers in that place, very sincerely and universally lamented.

On the 1st of December last, died at his house in Glendale, very much and justly regretted, Normand McLeod of Waterstein, a man of sound judgment and great sense. His knowledge of mankind and the times put it in his power to be rich; but he was only remarkable for sincerity in friendship, and a readiness to assist the distressed. He was interred at Kilmuir, where it was visible how sensible his country was of the loss of so valuable a member of society.

It is with pleasure we acquaint our readers, that, a few days since, on opening the boxes of the Charity Work-house of this city, there were found three guineas in Bank-notes, deposited by some well-disposed person.

This day, about twelve o'clock, a loaded cart went over a boy of about five years of age, by which unlucky accident the poor child lost his leg very much bruised, and one of his arms broke. The driver of the cart was immediately apprehended and committed to the city guard.

A correspondent, of whose veracity we have the highest opinion, inform us that there is a fleet of 27 sail of ships, under convoy of the Hyena, hourly expected from Demerary and Essequibo; that they failed on the 24th of October, and that their loading chiefly consists of cotton. *Manchester Mercury.*

A letter from a soldier on board the Union man of war, dated Spithead, Dec. 23, 1781, to his wife in Leeds, in addition to what has already appeared in the papers, says, "That in one

of the 20 transports taken by Admiral Kempenselt, were two chests of gold, as large as six men could carry, and, on that account hoped soon to have something handsome to send his wife and children."

The 10th regiment of foot, now in Tynemouth-Barracks, have received orders to march for the South, for embarkation. — In consequence of the above movement, the 26th regiment arrived at Leeds on Monday from Wakefield, on their route for the said barracks.

Yesterday came on before the High Court of Admiralty, after several adjourned diets, the trial of Robert Davidson master, and John Jones, mariner of his Majesty's cutter Hope, who were accused of having killed a man in the course of boarding a merchant vessel on the west coast of Scotland, when the crown, not being able to procure the attendance of necessary evidences, deserted the diet, and the panels were liberated from the bar.

We have received accounts from different parts of the country, of the violence of the storm last Friday, whereby many trees were torn up by the roots, houses unroofed, &c. in particular at Clerkington, in the parish of Haddington, a very large beech tree measuring four hundred and fifty cubic feet was blown down.

The Daphne, Hunter, from Virginia to Clyde, was wrecked on that coast the day after the failed; part of her drove ashore, and was seized by the Americans. Three of her crew were drowned.

The Hope, Walker, from Charlestown to St. John's River and Bristol, was taken the 6th of September in lat. 39° 30' long. 58° 20' by the Pilgrim American privateer of 18 guns and 90 men, and ordered for Salem; the Captain and mate are arrived at New York.

The Molly, late Captain Jordan, of Liverpool, arrived in Clyde on Friday evening. She sailed from Jamaica the 25th of October, in company with six other vessels for Britain, and was convoyed through the Windward Passage by the Fox frigate. Off Tuscar she was attacked by the Terror of Old England privateer, of 26 guns, and 130 men; and, after a brave defence of three hours, struck, in which Captain Jordan, the mate, and six hands, were killed, and a number wounded. — The privateer put on board 12 French and Irish, under the command of the noted Kelly, an Irishman. But it coming to blow very hard, after trying three days, in vain, to beat out, they delivered the vessel up to the remainder of the crew, who brought her in to Lochryan, where she was taken possession of by a Liverpool letter of marque, who claimed salvage, pillaged the cargo, and put on board a prize-master. — On Friday morning she was drove from her anchor, and arrived that evening at Greenock, in a shattered condition. — The Molly had 20 guns, and only about 30 men, and is said to be worth 20,000 l. — Kelly went on shore on the vessel's arrival at Lochryan, and attempted to make his escape, but was fortunately soon after taken, and committed to a neighbouring jail.

In Capt. Caldwell's letter, of the Agamemnon, to Mr Stephens, besides what appears in the London Gazette brought by this day's post, is the following paragraph:

"We boarded a sixth, under the Emperor's colours, with Ostend papers, from Bourdeaux, bound to St. Thomas's, which we let pass. I then imagined she was going to the French islands, and have since learned she is."

A letter received by a gentleman of Dublin, from an Irish officer in the Imperial service, dated Vienna, Nov. 28, has the following remarkable words: — "We have it here, that all the penal laws against us Catholics, in Ireland, are to be repealed this winter by Parliament; if that is the case, you may expect to see me in June; I shall quit the service, having enough, thank God, to live comfortably upon, in my own dear country, besides what will purchase my son Joe a commission in the king of England's army. I shall not come over alone, I promise you, Colonel Burke and above forty officers more here are determined to return to the land of our fathers."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Dec. 28.
"It is thought the heavy and tempestuous wind that blew Wednesday morning, will not have the ill effects in this neighbourhood, its violence, had it been from any other point, might have occasioned; its direction being from the northward, the shipping in our channel could with ease keep the sea, if well found and manned. A Howth wherry, which weathered out this gale, and came in here Wednesday afternoon, discovered a large three masted vessel about six leagues to the eastward of the Kish, seemingly in great distress; her fore-mast and main-mast gone by the board. She appeared to be a king's ship of about 24 guns, and full of men.

"On Wednesday the House of Lords adjourned to Thursday the 31st day of January next.

"A letter was on Wednesday received from Longford, informing, that a young woman being apprehended a few days ago, and lodged in the jail of that town, on a charge of robbery, a party of the army quartered there, with fire-arms, swords, &c. broke open the prison, and set her at liberty. This daring outrage becoming generally known, the volunteers assembled, immediately pursued, and came up with the soldiers as they were conveying the woman some distance from the town; as they seemed determined not to give her up to justice, a scuffle ensued, and the army fired, by which two of the volunteers were killed, and four wounded; the latter returned the fire, killed one, and wounded five or six of the soldiers; after which the remainder of the party (amongst whom there was a corporal) and the young woman, were surrounded by the volunteers, taken prisoners, and conducted to the town jail.

"Wednesday his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went in state to the House of Peers, with the usual solemnity, and the Commons being sent for, gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

"An act for regulating the sugar trade, and for granting to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the duties therein mentioned.

"An act for regulating and extending the tobacco trade, and for granting to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the duties therein mentioned.

"An act for the advancement of trade, and for granting to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the several duties therein mentioned.

"An act for allowing further time to persons in offices or employments to qualify themselves pursuant to an act, intituled "An act to prevent the further growth of property."

"Last Saturday afternoon, the gallant Sir John Johnson, who has so distinguished himself by his spirited military operations, in the interior parts of America, this war, arrived here from Quebec, last from Cork, and sailed this morning for Holyhead, on his way to London."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Dec. 31.

"Friday morning between the hours of seven and ten o'clock, during the dreadful storm, two houses fell in Truck-street, whereby a man and woman were killed.

"We hear a grant of money is to be moved for immediate- ly after the recels, sufficient for the equipment and maintenance for two years, of four frigates and two cutters, for the protection of the Irish Channel; but they are neither to be armed or built in Ireland, nor are their commanders to be under the controul of our chief governor, but entirely under that of the British Admiralty, like the rest of his Majelly's fleet."

The Lord Provost of Glasgow has received a letter, dated Cuthom-house, Stranraer, December 29, 1781, of which an extract follows:

"For the information of your trade, and that immediate notice may be given to any ships of war that may be in Port-Glasgow or Greenock, we think proper to inform your Lordship, that, early this morning, the crew of a cutter privateer landed at the Mull of Galloway, and plundered the house, and all the people without distinction. She is still here, and we have sent in quest of a ship of war to Ireland. We, however, hope your Lordship will delay no time in ordering out any ship that may be in Clyde: Indeed, as we have secured a prize-master, and four men, which we presume belong to this privateer, we are apprehensive they may relieve them."

Extract of a letter from Stranraer, Dec. 29.

"This week, some men belonging to an American privateer, landed on the Mull of Galloway, and plundered Messrs Berland and M'Crone's houses, of bank notes, cash, and silver plate to a considerable amount. — Another party landed at Kirkholm, and plundered through the country. A party of 120 quartered here, were sent in pursuit, and took 100 men, who are now in our prison, under a proper guard; one of them is an American, and the other four Irish."

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, Jan. 3.

"Early on Friday morning it began to blow very hard from the S. W. and continued to increase till about two o'clock afternoon, when it blew with redoubled violence. Happily it soon calmed a little, but continued to blow pretty hard till next morning. The damage done, considering the violence of the storm, is very inconsiderable. In the Green, several trees were torn up by the roots; one of the gables was blown off the steeple of St. Enoch's Church, and has done some damage to the portico on which it fell. Part of the gable of a house building at the Broomielaw was blown down. The roof was blown off a malt-barn in the Gorbals. Its force was remarkably strong at the Canal Basin; stacks of deals were thrown over, and large planks seen flying before the wind to a considerable distance. At Paisley, several houses were unroofed. At the Yoker, four miles down the river, two cow-houses, which contained 90 oxen, were blown down; only one of them was killed, and a few hurt. We have not heard of any damage done to the shipping on the west coast.

"Last Monday night, about seven o'clock, a gentleman's servant was attacked on the Garcub road, near Napier's Hall, about a mile north of this city, by two fellows; they jumped from a clump of trees on the road-side, seized the horse, and gave the man a severe stroke on the head, after which they robbed him of what money he had; being six shillings. What is remarkable, the villains knew him, and mentioned whose servant he was. It were to be wished that the gang of banditti, which now infest this country, was broke, before it becomes too formidable, and that gentlemen in town and country would exert themselves in so laudable a cause.

"About eight o'clock on Tuesday night, a fire broke out in a back thatched house in Stockwell-street. It was with difficulty the water engines were properly stationed, to be of service, from the narrowness of the entries, and the flames were setting fire to the adjoining houses when they began to play. But the engines being well supplied with water, the fire was extinguished, after burning the roof of the house it broke out in, with most of the poor people's furniture. — The South Fen- cibles and inhabitants, under direction of the Magistrates, exerted themselves greatly on the above alarming occasion."

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, Dec. 28.

"We have had a violent gale of wind here this last night; and it is not yet much abated. Several vessels, homeward bound, drove on shore in the river. The Helen, a ship of 500 tons burthen, is on shore; and, it is feared, has received great damage."

Whereas the sloop Alloa Packer, Colin Henderson master, was lost at the Black-Rocks, Leith, on the 28th day of December 1781: And there was lost in her one Mrs Widdes, who had on, when she was lost, a large printed skirt and jacket; the skirt had a green silk flounce round it; and a drak cambré cardinal. She is a middle aged woman, pretty tall, and well made, black hair, and of a dark complexion. — Also one Jean Clark, a young woman, middle stature, black hair, and black complexion; she had on a printed gown, with a light ground and running sprigs, a black manco petticoat, a druggit coat, and a blue flannel one; with a stamped napkin; the two letters of her name in the breast of her skirt. — Likewise a young boy, named Aitkin, who belonged to the sloop; he had on either a blue or green jacket.

Any person that can find any of the above clothes, and get them decently buried, shall be thankfully paid, upon sending notice to Mr Robert Watson merchant, Edinburgh.

N. B. Their clothes must be sent to Mr Watson, so that he may know that it is them.

P. S. There was likewise other three men lost in the above sloop. If the boy Aitkin, or any of the three men are got, please apply to Colin Henderson at the Coal-hill, Leith.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 2. Nelly, Russell, from Cork, with goods.

3. Hamilton, Alexander, from the Isles fishing, with berries.

Jean, Ferguson, Bust fishing, with ditto.

L E I T H S H I P P I N G.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 1. Leith Packet, Ford, from Carron, with goods.

3. Providence, Jones, from Alloa, with coals.

James, More, from Bo-nets, with linters, &c.

— O —

DAVID PATERSON Insurance broker, takes

this method of acquainting his friends and the public, that he has now begun business, at his office, first floor, below the head of the Old Assembly Close.

He flatters himself, that the knowledge he has acquired, from upwards of thirteen years practice in the house of the late Mr Kinnear, will enable him to give satisfaction to his employers.

N. B. Business on commission will also be carefully attended to.

Edin. Dec. 29. 1781.

By Order of the Honourable
HISMAJESTY'S SHERIFF-DEPUTY OF THE SHIRE OF
HADDINGTON.

WHEREAS THOMAS FRENCH and — GUN, two Deserters from the 25th regiment of foot, have, for some weeks past, been skulking about the woody parts of this county, attempting to rob passengers, committing disorders, and putting people in fear and danger, and that sundry parties have been sent in search of them, though hitherto without effect; A REWARD OF FIVE POUNDS Sterling for each or either of them is hereby offered to any person who will apprehend and secure the said French and Gun, so as they may be committed to the tolbooth of Haddington; to be paid by Alexander Fraser Sheriff-clerk; or John Craw procurator fiscal of the said county, immediately upon commitment.

The said French is about 5 feet 10 inches high, about 25 years of age, of a fallow complexion, brownish hair, and a mole on one of his cheeks; rather inn-kneed; and has his regiments, and generally a blue great coat.—Gun is rather taller, well made; very fallow complexion, remarkably black eyed about same age; and commonly wears a greyish big coat.—Both of the said deserters are armed with sword and pistol.—And, upon notice being given, as above, of them or either of them being secured, a proper party will be sent to receive them.

A LARGE INN FOR SALE.

THAT upon Thursday the 24th day of January next, at three o'clock afternoon, within the house of John Stewart vintner in Stirling, there is to be SOLD by public roup, All and Whole that large and well frequented INN, lying hard by the Meal-market of Stirling; with large and convenient Stables, Coach-houes, and other offices, and a Garden; all as some time past by John Gun deceased, and presently by Mr Stewart, at 35 l. Sterling of yearly rent, upon a tack ending at Whitunday 1791. The subjects are insured with the Sun Fire Office in London, at 400 l. Sterling, and the purchaser will get right to the policy.

The articles of roup, with the progres of wits, are to be seen in the hands of John Burn commissary clerk of Stirling, who has power to treat with any person inclining to make a private bargain betwixt and the day for rouping.

HOUSE, COACH-HOUSE, AND STABLE to SELL.

TO be SOLD, and entered to Whitunday next,

THAT Large, Elegant, and Commodious HOUSE, with the Garden thereto belonging, lying upon the south side of St Andrew's Square, and presently possessed by the Countess of Errol. As also, the COACH-HOUSE, and STABLE for six horses, opposite to the garden, and situated on the south side of St Andrew's Muze-Lane.

Enquire at the proprietor, No. 16. Prince's Street.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, upon Monday the 23rd day of January current, between the hours of five and fix afternoon,

THE TWO UPPER FLATS, either separately or together, of that large NEW HOUSE, lately built, and finished at Whitunday last, in the east end of Merchant street. The first of which two flats, presently possessed by Mrs Renton, consists of a kitchen and four fire-rooms, besides other conveniences. The principal room is 18 by 16 feet. The other flat consists of a kitchen and three fire rooms, with a bed-closet and other conveniences. Each flat has a garret, cellar, and right to a water-pike; and the whole is insured in the Friendly Insurance Office.

The articles of roup will be seen, and other particulars communicated, on application to Thomas Mardon clerk to the signet, who has also powers to conclude a private bargain.

HOUSE IN ARGYLES SQUARE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Friday 25th January 1782, at six o'clock afternoon,

That DWELLING-HOUSE in Argyle's Square, belonging to and possessed by David Eirkne clerk to the signet, fit to accomodate a large family. The house consists of 12 rooms, with kitchen, garrets, excellent cellars, a back area, water-pipe, and other conveniences. One of the rooms is 30 feet by 18, and of a proper height. The situation of the house is pleasant and central. A purchaser may have access at Candles next.

The upset price is 800 l. Any person inclining a private purchase may apply to the proprietor.

HOUSE to be SOLD or LET.

TO be SOLD or LET, and entered to at Whitunday next, That excellent HOUSE in the north-west corner of St Andrew's Square, belonging to the Earl of Buchan, consisting of two large flats, having eleven rooms and a kitchen, with several conveniences; the whole generally painted and papered, and perfectly free of smoke or damp. The roof is supported by the proprietors in the land conjunctly. The price reasonable; and the whole a most eligible subject.

For further particulars, apply to Mr Laurence Inglis writer, Merchant street; and the house may be seen on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from noon to two afternoon.

SLATE QUARRIES TO LET.

To be LET for nineteen years, or such period as may be agreed on, THE SLATE QUARRIES in the island of Arran, belonging to the Duke of Hamilton.

If the tackman pleases, he may have the farm of Glen, in which the present quarry is opened; as also a good House at Lochranay shore, without about thirty acres of arable kercy land adjoining to it.

From the Quarry presently opened, to the shore and harbour of Lochranay, the distance is within two measured miles; the road good, made at a considerable expence; with an easy declivity from the quarry to the shipping place.

The bafon and harbour of Lochranay lies directly opposite to the mouth of Lochfain; is reckoned as safe as any in Scotland; and, though the quay was only made for smaller vessels plying in the frith of Clyde, it may, for a very inconsiderable sum, be made fit for loading of vessels of much greater burden.

The premises will be shown by applying to Mr Cochrane at Arran Castle; and proposals may be lodged with him, or Mr John Barret at Hamilton.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Wednesday the 9th day of January next, within the Inde Factory in Cowloan-street, Glasgow, at 11 o'clock forenoon;

The whole LINEN and COTTON YARNS, as also, all the BLEACHED and GREEN CLOTHS, and HAND-KERCHIEFS, with the drugs and ingredients for printing and bleaching, belonging to the Pollockshaws Printfield Company. The cloths and handkerchiefs to be viewed in Glasgow, upon the Monday and Tuesday before, and on the day of sale.

Any inclining to purchase all, or part of the goods, preceding the day of sale, will please call on Alexander Grindlay at the Company's warehouse at the Exchange, who will show the goods.

The printing and bleaching materials to be shown by David Kessock, at Pollockshaws Printfield.

Also, The POLLOCKSHAWS PRINTFIELD, consisting of acres, with the whole buildings, Machinery, Utensils, Copper-plates, &c. are to be sold either by private sale betwixt and Wednesday the 2d day of January next, or upon that day by public roup on the premises, at 11 o'clock forenoon.

Likewise the INCLE FACTORY, lying in Cowloan-street of Glasgow, with the whole buildings and utensils; as also, the whole YARN and unfinished goods to be sold by private sale, by applying as above.

Inventories of the whole, with the articles and conditions of roup, and progres of wits, to be seen in the hands of the said Alexander Grindlay.

The Company continue, as formerly, to dispose of their finished goods, at their warehouse.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLGSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.—The price as follows: viz. 4d. 1. 6d. per annum, when sent by post; 40 s. 6d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 s. 6d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3d.

TO be SOLD BY ROUP, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday the 28th January 1782, between the hours of five and fix afternoon,

That HOUSE in Carrubber's Close, belonging to and possessed by Mr Elphinstone advocate, being the 4th flat or tenement of that new Tenement called Fog's Land, consisting of seven fire rooms, besides kitchen, closets, pantry, cellar, and other conveniences; commanding a free prospect of the frith of Forth and adjacent country.—The house to be seen every Wednesday and Friday, from twelve to two o'clock.—For further particulars, enquire at Mr Alexander MacKenzie writer to the signet.

SALE OF WHITE HOUSE, AND HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD by roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Friday the 25th of January 1782, betwixt the hours of five and fix afternoon,

The following SUBJECTS, which belonged to the deceased ALEXANDER KINCAID, Esq; his Majesty's Printer and Stationer for Scotland, viz.

1.—The Lands of Whitehouse, within the Whitehouse toll-bar, on the Linlithgow road, not a measured mile from Edinburgh, with the Dwelling-house, consisting of eight rooms and a kitchen, and neat office-houes lately built, consisting of a gardener's house, stable for four horses, chaise-house, byre, and hen-house. The lands hold of a subject superior, measure about five acres, and are subdivided into three inclosures and a garden.

N. B. If this subject is not sold, it will be LET for one or more years.

2.—The House in the Cowgate lately possessed by Mr Kincaid, and now by the Countess-Dowager of Aberdeen, and Robert Pitcairn.

3.—Another House in the same land, possessed by Mr Quickshank.

4.—A House in Kincaid's New Land, being the 1st storey above the shops, consisting of five rooms and a kitchen, with a cellar, possessed by Mrs Gourlay milliner.

N. B. This subject is insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office, and the premium paid up.

5.—A House, being the 2d storey of the said new land; consisting of nine rooms and a kitchen, possessed by William M'Ewan writer.

N. B. That part of this subject on the west side of the turnpike is insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office, and the premium paid up.

6.—A House, being the half of the third storey of the said land, consisting of three rooms and a kitchen, possessed by Alexander Pitcairn.

7.—A House, being the top storey of the said land, consisting of five rooms and a kitchen, and a large garret above the same, possessed by Alexander Brown.

For particulars apply to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds and articles of sale.

SALE of LANDS in FORFAR-SHIRE, BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 17th of January 1782, betwixt the hours of five and fix afternoon,

ALL and WHOLE the LANDS of OVER PITFORTHIE, and others after mentioned, in the following lots, viz.

LOT I.

The Lands of OVER PITFORTHIE, and part of the Lands of CALDIFLAME, lying within the parish of Brechin and shire of Forfar, about one mile from Brechin. The yearly free rent of these lands is about 150 l. Sterling, converting the victual at 10 s. per boal; but for crop 1782, and during the remainder of the lease of the Mains, the tenant thereof is bound to pay 10 l. Sterling of additional rent. The lands are of a good soil, and there are proper farm-houses and office-houses for the accommodation of the estate. The proprietor has right to the teinds, which are valued.

The purchaser of the above lot will be entitled to vote for a member of Parliament.

LOT II.

The Lands of MUIRLAND-DEN, lying within the said parish of Brechin and shire of Forfar, about a mile distant from Brechin. These lands are only about 10 l. Sterling of yearly rent. On this lot there is a large plantation, mostly of fir, with some other wood of different kinds, which, by a survey lately made, is valued at 300 l. Sterling. The lands have also been lately measured, and consist of about 70 acres. Muirland-den holds of the town of Brechin, for payment of 1 l. 1 s. 3 d. Sterling of feu-duty.

LOT III.

The Lands of NEWTON, lying within the parish of Strickathrow and shire of Forfar. These lands consist of near 200 Scots acres, a considerable part of which is arable. As this estate has been for these severa years past in the possession of the proprietor, there is a considerable improvement made on it, by inclosing with stone-dykes, and partly with earth fences. There is also a convenient steading for the accommodation of the farm, which a purchaser may have immediate access to. The lands lie within two miles of Brechin. This lot holds of the Crown, and the proprietor thereof has right to the teinds, which are valued.

The progres of wits, which is clear, the articles of roup, and the tacks of the lands, are to be seen in the hands of James Hay, clerk to the signet.

For further particulars, persons intending to purchase may apply to John Lyon of Kinaird, Esq; at Dundee; to Mr Thomas Stewart, town-clerk of Montrose; to Mr John Smith, at Brechin; to the proprietor, at Newtonmill; or to the said James Hay; and the grievous upon Newton will show the different lands.

SALE of LANDS in FIFE, and HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 29th January 1782, betwixt the hours of five and fix afternoon,

I. The Lands and Estate of LATHRISK and FREUCHIE, with the Superiority of some acres in Auchtermichy. The Lands of Lathrisk and Freuchie contain about 700 acres, partly inclosed and subdivided by hedges and ditches, and stripes of planting, and lie within a mile of the burgh of Falkland, in the centre of the great cattle-markets of Fife, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Forfar, lime-kiln, and the marble-pit at Bowhouse, where marble is sold at 4 d. per boal.—There is a neat mansion-house on the estate, with a complete set of offices; a large kitchen-garden, surrounded with a high brick-wall, and an orchard, storied with fruit-trees of the best kinds; and the farm-houses are in good condition. The lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cens-books at 1131 l. Scots. There is about 145 acres of the lands of Lathrisk in the proprietor's occupation, the greatest part of which was in tillage last crop, and sown down with grass seeds, and the rest of these lands was set for pasture and hay.—The present free rents, after all deductions, is 492 l. 13 s. 7 d. Sterling stating the lands in the proprietor's possession at 124 l. There are no leases on the estate except the Mill of Lathrisk for two years yet to run, and the lands of Freuchie. The upset price 10,800 l. Sterling, which is not twenty-two years purchase of the present free rent, without putting any value on the house, offices, pigeon-house, and about 30 acres of plantations, stripes, &c.

II. The HOUSE in the Old Bank Close, Edinburgh, presently possessed by Sir James Campbell of Abrachill, consisting of seven rooms, closets, kitchen, and cellars, insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office, at 400 l. Scots, and the premium paid up.

III. A HOUSE fronting the high street, at the head of Morrison's Close, being the 5th storey of Sym's Land, consisting of two rooms, bed-closet, and kitchen; insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office at 120 l. Scots, and the premium paid up.

IV. A HOUSE, being the second storey of the new land at the head of Cant's Close, consisting of a handsome dining-room to the street, three bed-chambers, and a kitchen, with a cellar entering from the close.

For particulars apply to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds, plans and rental, &c.; and George Barclay, overseer at Lathrisk, will show the estate.

SALE of LANDS in ARGYLE SHIRE, AND PRICES REDUCED.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 23d day of January 1782, betwixt the hours of five and fix afternoon,

Lot I. The Lands of Drumfin, Gartnagroch, Daill, and Craigloch, lying in the parish of Knapdale. Upset price 3,500 l. Sterling.

Lot II. The Superiority of the lands of Strelabansch, Balnakeil, and Keils, which Superiority affords a qualification to vote for Member of Parliament. Upset price 340 l. Sterling.

Lot III. The Lands of the Two Kirans, Kinslochleam, Fernoch, Carn, Achalick, Achadbarly, Darinerinach, Darinuardeach, and Log: ALSO, the Lands of Kilmichael, and the Lands of Balmore, and Salmon-fishing thereto belonging, on the water of Add. The Lands of Succoth and Lettermalt, with the Superiority of the lands of Glafuar, Barnmalloch, and Arieochlochnech, all lying in the parish of Kilmichael of Glafuar. The superiority and property lands in this lot holding immediately of the Crown, afford one qualification to vote for a member of Parliament. Upset price 1,300 l. Sterling.

The lands are of great extent, from their situation very capable of improvement; and the woods upon them, which are in a thriving condition, of considerable value; and the lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of subjects superior.

The conditions of sale, and writings will be shown by Allan MacLellan writer to the signet, Edinburgh; to whom, or Peter Murdoch, Esq; merchant in Glasgow, those intending to become purchasers, and who are desirous of further information may apply.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SALE of LANDS

IN MID-LOTHIAN AND PEEBLES-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 23d day of January 1782, betwixt the hours of five and fix afternoon,

The Lands and Estates of NEWHALL and CARLOPS, with the coal and lime thereon, lying contiguous within the parishes of Penny-cuick and Linton, along the side of the turnpike-road leading from Edinburgh to Linton, and twelve miles from Edinburgh. The free rent of the lands of Newhall is about 260 l. Sterling, exclusive of the coal and lime. On Newhall there is a good mansion-house, and water brought into it with lead pipes, and a cistern at the house; also, a new built court of offices. It is pleasantly situated on a fine troutng river, and the plantations are in a thriving condition. The free rent of the lands of Carlops, exclusive of the coal and lime, is about 256 l. Sterling. The coal and lime on both estates are now out of lease; but, by the last tack, were set at 52 l. 4 s. Sterling. These estates lie contiguous; the farm-houses on both are newly built and in good condition. The lands of Newhall hold of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county of Mid-Lothian.—The lands of Carlops hold of a subject superior for payment of a small feu-duty; and the tenebris of both estates are valued and exhausted.

The above estates of Newhall and Carlops are to be set up either together at the upset price of 10,500 l. Sterling; or separately, The lands of Newhall at the upset price of 3,600 l. Sterling; and The lands of Carlops at the upset price of 6,000 l. Sterling. Or both to be set up in smaller lots, as purchasers shall incline.

AS ALSO, That LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, with the Area, Stables, Hay-lofts, and others, which belonged to William May of Newhall, now deceased, lying on the north side of the Canongate of Edinburgh, in the close called Stratton's or Wilkie's Close, a little below Crichton's coach-yard, possessed by Mrs Ross of Innerney, at the yearly rent of 25 l. Sterling. The upset price whereof to be only 273 l. Sterling.

The title-deeds, tacks of the farms, and a plan and measurement of the lands of Newhall, and articles of sale, may be seen in the hands of James Keay writer, Prince's Street, Edinburgh; to whom, or to Mr David Russell accountant in Edinburgh, any person inclining to purchase by private bargain may apply, before the day of roup. William Ramage at Nine-mile-burn will show the grounds.

PRICE OF HOUSES REDUCED.